

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXXIX

ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1896.—TEN PAGES

PRICE FIVE CENTS

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Umbrellas

JIFES, G. A. NICKELSON,  
Casher, Ast. Cashie  
KING CO.

Holders' Liability \$30,000  
favorable terms. We in-  
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rate of 4 percent per an-  
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Trunks and  
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is a good place for  
silver or gold wins.

If so, we have  
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HEIMAN & SON.

EDGEGOOD AVE.

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DARREST ADAIR.

DAIR.

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S. W. ADAIR.

## WEYLER'S WAR IS MERCILESS MURDER

Horrible Massacre of an Entire Family  
by Aguilera's Orders.

## I HOLOCAUST OF CHILDREN

Spanish Soldiers Shut Them in a  
House and Fire It.

## THREE POWERS CONFRONT HER.

Old Age Finds No Provision Made  
for Its Helplessness—Amicable  
Negroes Killed.

Havana, September 19, via Key West,  
Fla., September 21.—Well-authenticated  
stories of barbarous acts by the Spanish  
troops continue to reach here. Recently  
the Havana papers published an account of  
an alleged battle near Churcho de Arce, in  
which, after an hour's desperate fighting,  
the Spanish drove the rebels, killing nine-  
teen and taking many prisoners. The pa-  
pers suggested that the government should  
award Colonel Aguilera, the Spanish com-  
mander, for his bravery.

The facts in regard to the "battle" are  
as follows:

On September 18th ten rebels went to at-  
tack a guerrilla band that had started from  
Vegas to the field. When the rebels, in  
ambush, were ready to attack, they noticed  
a strong body of soldiers coming toward  
them. Hidden in high grass, the rebels let  
the soldiers come close and then fired a  
volley, killing two officers and wounding  
several soldiers.

The troops fired back a volley into the  
grass, hitting nobody, as the enemy could  
not be seen. Lieutenant Aguilera, who  
commanded the troops, and came from his  
headquarters, Nueva-Paz, went, after this  
action, toward a colony named Pablo Diaz.

**Women and Children Massacred.**

There he found a family, composed of  
nearly-five persons, men, women and chil-  
dren; he asked if they had seen any rebels  
in the neighborhood. On receiving a nega-  
tive answer, he ordered a general slaughter  
of everybody, including children from one  
to ten years old.

A young man begged to be killed instead  
of his mother, who was in a delicate condi-  
tion, but he was killed with a machete  
in her presence. A bayonet was then thrust  
through the body of the mother.

The little children were first pinched with  
the end of the bayonet, then finished with  
the machete. Of the twenty-nine human  
beings present in that colony nineteen were  
labeled and six made their escape, hid-  
ing themselves in the cane, where they re-  
mained until late at night, when they could  
sneak out safe.

Besides truthful witnesses, the men of  
the guerrilla boasted of what they had com-  
mitted when they went back to Vegas,  
about two miles from the colony.

The letter is dated September 15th, but  
Mr. Curtis did not receive it until today.

He immediately notified the French govern-  
ment of its receipt and informed it that  
Tynan was a citizen of the United States.

## HODGMAN RUBBER CO. FAILS.

## Two Receivers Are Put in Charge of the Firm's Affairs.

New York, September 21.—The Hodgmans  
Rubber Company, whose stores are at Nos.  
429 and 461 Broadway, and 21 West  
Twenty-third street, with branches at  
Mount Vernon and Tuckahoe, suspended  
today on account of the financial stringency.  
Judge Dickman, at White Plains, to-  
day appointed Robert W. Todd, attorney  
of 23 Broadway, receiver of the company  
on the application of the directors, with  
Judge D. T. Marvel, of the superior court.

## SIX HUNDRED DIE AT EUGUIN.

## The Porte Receives Information of Recent Fearful Massacres.

Constantinople, September 21.—The porte  
has received an official report stating that  
600 persons were killed in the recent dis-  
turbance at Euguin, in the Balkan district of Armenia.  
The Kurds attacked the Armenian quarter of the town, pillaged and  
burned the houses and killed as many of the inhabitants as they could find. Num-  
bers of Armenians succeeded in making  
their escape to the mountains.

The town of Euguin, which purchased  
immunity from invasion by the Kurds in  
1886, was not molested at that time, though  
massacres occurred on all sides. The report  
says it is feared that massacres will soon  
take place in other districts of Anatolia.

## RUSSIAN TROOPS UNDER ORDERS

## Black Sea Fleet with Regiment of Infantry Ready To Move on Turkey.

London, September 21.—The times pub-  
lishes a dispatch from Sebastopol saying  
that the Russian Black sea fleet had been  
put on a war footing and three battalions  
of infantry have been embarked.

Part of the fleet is cruising off Ochota, at  
the mouth of the Dnieper river, forty  
miles from Odessa, under orders that of  
its commander receives a telegram from  
M. Nolidoff, the Russian ambassador to  
Turkey, it must join the remainder of the  
fleet, leaving Sebastopol and go direct to  
the Bosphorus.

The dispatch adds that all the troops  
in south Russia are ready for active ser-  
vice.

## FREEDOM FOR BALKAN STATES.

## Austria and Russia Have the Same Pacific Feeling.

Buda Pest, September 21.—Replying to  
a question in the Hungarian chamber of  
deputies today Baron Banffy, prime min-  
ister of Hungary, said that Austria and Rus-  
sia entertained the same pacific sentiment  
in connection with the eastern question,  
both wishing to maintain the status quo  
of and develop the freedom and tranquility  
of the Balkan states.

## MR. GLADSTONE WILL ATTEND.

## Demonstration in Sympathy with Ar- menians Will Occur Thursday.

Liverpool, September 21.—A large meet-  
ing of conservatives was held here today,  
over which Arthur Balfour, M. P.,  
presided. The course of the meeting was  
decided in the absence of Mr. Gladstone at  
The chairman, in his remarks concerning  
Mr. Gladstone's position at such a time,  
said that Lord Salisbury sympathized  
as much with the Armenians as any one, and  
was more anxious than anybody else could  
be to relieve the situation.

## THE BODY OF THE OLD MAN WAS THROWN INTO A WELL NEAR BY, WHERE HE WAS FOUND TWO DAYS AFTERWARDS, TRACED BY HIS HAT THAT WAS FOUND NEAR THE WELL. THE BODIES OF THE TWO NEGROES WERE CHOPPED TO PIECES AND THROWN INTO A CAVE, WHERE THEY DIED.

All this was related by a sergeant and  
the soldiers.

## REBELS CORNER WEYLER'S MEN But for Sudden Aid Spanish Soldiers Would Have Been Killed.

Raleigh, N. C., September 21.—The demo-  
cratic state committee has accepted the  
populist and Democrats' fuse in  
North Carolina.

The house today passed a bill submitting  
the question of calling a constitutional  
convention to be voted on the first Thurs-  
day in October.

The bill provides for the election of ninety-nine dele-  
gates the first Thursday in August, the  
convention to sit the first Monday in No-  
vember. The measures will probably pass  
the senate.

## TAR HEEL PARTIES COMBINE.

## Populists and Democrats Fuse in North Carolina.

Havana, September 21.—While seventy-  
two volunteers belonging in Havana and  
twelve regular troops were leaving Ca-  
nizar, near Havana, they were surrounded  
by a force of five hundred rebels, command-  
ed by Castillo and Delgado, and were at-  
tacked from all sides.

The troops defended themselves bravely,

but they would have been annihilated had  
not assistance reached them. The sound  
of the firing led to the dispatch of re-en-  
forcements, who succeeded in routing the  
insurgents. The insurgents' losses are  
placed in the official report at one hun-  
dred killed and wounded. Among the hun-  
dred are said to be Castillo and Delgado.

The Spanish losses, according to the  
report were thirty-one killed and five  
wounded, but it is known that the losses  
were much heavier than given in the offi-  
cial figures. Reports from different parts  
of the island show that the rebels are  
still active, despite the heavy rainfall.

Insurgent bands have burned the towns of  
San Francisco and Collito, near Man-  
zanillo, province of Santiago de Cuba.

THE SPANISH LOSSES.

Alleged Conspirator Says He Is an  
American Citizen.

## SAYS CAN PROVE CITIZENSHIP

Declares that He Will Be Put to Death  
in England.

FRANCE HAS BEEN WARNED BY MR. EUSTIS

United States Will Take Immediate  
Steps to Investigate His Case  
Thoroughly.

Paris, September 21.—The fact that  
Patrick J. Tynan, the alleged dynamite  
conspirator, who was arrested at Boulogne-sur-  
Mer, had appealed to Mr. Eustis, the Amer-  
ican ambassador to France, and to Presi-  
dent Cleveland, demanding protection as an  
American citizen, was announced in the dis-  
patches of the Southern Associated Press on  
Tuesday last, but at that time the con-  
tent of his letter were unknown.

It is contained in his letter to Mr.  
Eustis, Tynan informs him of the fact of  
his arrival in the United States in March,  
1883, and given naturalization in 1888. He  
gives his place of residence in New York,  
enumerates the members of his family and  
refers to Judge Fitzgerald, Recorder Govt  
and Judge Roger A. Pryor as his friends.

He adds that he left New York with the  
object of making a European tour, but  
learning that he was being shadowed by  
English detectives, he traveled under an assumed  
name. In the course of his travels he  
went to Italy, Belgium and France. It  
was his intention to return to New York  
on September 20th.

Tynan pledges his honor that he has not  
taken part in any political affair in France  
and that he has done nothing beyond the  
ordinary sight-seeing of a tourist. He ap-  
peals to Mr. Eustis to use his influence to  
prevent his extradition to the United States  
for trial, as he says he has no criminal  
record and that he would be a useful  
witness for the defense.

AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Enthusiasm for the Democratic Nom-  
inee Continues Wherever He Is  
Heard—Great Crowds Gather.

Baltimore, September 21.—With his plans  
for a good rest in Washington discontinued  
by the action of the Delaware escort com-  
mittee, William J. Bryan started out from  
Baltimore this morning at 6:25 o'clock for  
Dover, Del., where he spoke this afternoon.

At Newark, Del., Candidate Bryan  
changed to a little branch line that carried  
him to Porter's station, six miles away.

The journey from Porter's to Dover was  
made over the Delaware division of the Pennsyl-  
vania road. He was accompanied by the  
Dover reception committee and a delegation  
from the Young Men's Democratic Club of Wilmer-  
ton, who had come to meet him. The Dover  
committee was L. Irving Hand, democratic candidate for congress; ex-Gov-  
ernor Robert J. Reynolds, and ex-Secretary  
of State John D. Hawkins.

At Middletown Mr. Bryan made his first  
stop of the day. The crowd cheered as  
the train drew out. Ex-Governor J. H.  
Cochran joined Mr. Bryan at Middletown.  
There was more cheering at Clayton, but  
Mr. Bryan did not make a speech. Mr.  
Bryan ascertained definitely today that he  
would make two addresses in Brooklyn  
instead of one, and that the speech sched-  
uled for Wednesday next had not been  
postponed until September 29. The confu-  
sion about the matter was caused by the  
arrangement for the second speech on the  
latter date after Mr. Bryan's return from  
Maine.

Mr. Bryan reached Dover at 10:32 a. m.

A big cheer at the railway station gave him  
a hearty welcome. He followed his carriage  
through the streets to the Capital hotel,  
where a short informal reception was held.

When it was over Mr. Bryan was spirit-  
ually tired and lay down on a sofa in the  
room. He was under the influence of liquor, but  
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## FATE'S SAD CAPRICE

Death of Two Popular Augusta Men,  
Walton and Gibson.

LATTER IS DEAD IN BEYRUT

Both Were Born in the Same Year and  
Grew Up Together—Were Class-  
mates at College.

Augusta, Ga., September 21.—(Special)—The people of Augusta were doubly bereaved by the intelligence that during the night W. A. Walton, known to everybody as Gus Walton, had died, and by a telegram from W. C. Gibson, announcing the death of Consul Thomas R. Gibson, at Beyrout, Syria.

The two young men, born in the same year and attending the same school, the historic Richmond academy, were undoubtedly the two most popular young men Augusta has ever known. It was an honor which went to them by common consent. There was none to dispute the claims of either, and it is a sad caprice of fate that, divided by almost half the circumference of the earth, they should have passed away within twenty hours of each other. Mr. Walton, who was a member of the cotton firm of Follin & Co., was born in Augusta in 1857. He was the son of Mr. A. William Walton, one of the ablest lawyers that ever graced the bar of Augusta. Gus Walton was a prominent young business man, a member of the board of education, and for a number of years been treasurer of the cotton exchange and board of trade. The type of vigorous young manhood, genial, well-informed and kindly in all the relations of life, he was conspicuous in society circles, leader in the social functions of the community. His funeral will take place at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

**Gibson Was a Popular Man.**

The news of Consul Gibson's death coming at the same time has saddened the community. No man ever lived in Augusta who was known, by more people than Thomas Reuben Gibson. He was born July 4, 1857, in Warrenon, Ga. His father was Sterling Gibson, a brother of the late Judge William M. Gibson, of the Augusta circuit. He died while Thomas was a small boy, and the latter came to Augusta and attended the Richmond academy, and lived with his uncle, who was then superior court judge.

It was then that his school fellows dubbed him "Little Judge," and the name stuck to him. Throughout his newspaper career he was referred to in the press of the state as "Little Judge" Gibson. Hon. John Temple Graves, Editor Pleasant A. Stovall, Speaker William H. Fleming, Horticulturist Hugh N. Starnes, of the state experiment station, were all classmate of Gibson at Athens and his closest personal friends.

Gibson was graduated from the University in 1875. When Colonel Moore started The Augusta Evening News, the first afternoon paper in the south, Gibson was employed and remained with it until he left for his diplomatic appointment, in October, 1883. Colonel Moore died some months before Mr. Gibson's appointment, and when Gibson left the paper it did not long survive.

Gibson was a pioneer in introducing the society column into southern newspapers, and he made this a telling feature of The Evening News. He was first in all social matters himself. And the Evening News kept the town informed in this field. In later years the burden of the paper was upon Mr. Gibson's shoulders and he did many serious editorial work.

The Evening News was a strong supporter of Mr. Cleveland and of Hoke Smith, and the secretary hastened to recognize Mr. Gibson's claims on the administration by securing his appointment as consul to Beyrout.

After three years' absence most men lost their hold upon a community, but the news of Consul Gibson's death today created as widespread depression as though he had never left Augusta.

Mr. Gibson had made a fine record as consul and had enjoyed perfect health during his three years' stay. Letters have been recently received from him, and nobody knew of his illness until the announcement today of his death from smallpox.

Owing to the contagious character of the malady his remains will probably not be brought home.

**Daniel on Gold Standard.**

Senator John W. Daniel, on the gold standard:

"We will inevitably have the further contraction of currency, a vast increase of the public debt, an increase in taxation by the federal government and the states, and the municipal divisions, accompanied with the further decline in the value of land, labor, money, manufactured produce, and a long decrease of commercial failure and a decrease of wages."

The man who wants to rise in the world must now overboard all useless things. There is nothing in the world so useless as sickness. Sickness will hold him back from anything else. If a man is sick, he can recover his losses if he has health. If he is sick, he had better give up business. He gets well, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Disease Pellets are well. It puts strength into every fibre of the body, and replaces the lethargy of sickness with the invigoration of health. It is a great medicine. It holds the blood and drives off all impurities and poisons of disease. Its effect on the lungs is truly marvelous. It will positively cure nine-tenths of all the greatest medicines in the world for nervous prostration, brain fag, and debility arising from overwork. It is needed by every man and woman who is not fit for a broad upright healthy muscle. It brings back plumpness to the cheeks and brightness to the eye. All good druggists sell it.'

ONLY FIVE TOLL GATES LEFT.

Free Turnpike Raiders Have Nearly Completed Their Work.

Birmingham, Ala., September 21.—(Special)—At a meeting of the state republican campaign committee held here this afternoon, it was decided not to fuse or co-operate with any other party in the November elections. It is given out that no proposition was made by the republicans nor received from the gold standardists for co-operation. The advertising board, which is the action of the campaign committee. At a late hour tonight the committee was still in session and a most vigorous campaign is to be pursued in the November elections.

Republican and "sound money" literature was sent out today to counties in the state and the world will be in the possession of the unionists. I suppose they will say that you could not afford one of their speeches from the press, and that there is a chance ahead for those who do not believe in them. (Applause.)

"Remember the significance of those words, 'that the farmers must stand together and protect themselves from the dangers of society who produce nothing but lead.' (Great applause.)

"WILL NOT FUSE IN ALABAMA.

Republicans Think They Have a Chance in November.

What the Mine Owners Say.

The miners were organized recently by the western federation of miners, and almost every mine worker was in the union when their demands were made.

The miners ask \$3 a day for all classes of work, including surface and underground men.

The employers declared at the beginning of the trouble that they were willing to continue paying the wages which had previously been paid in Leadville to that time. Unde that scale surface workers were paid only \$2.50, and practically the only change the union proposes is the advance of the wages of this class of men to \$3.

The mine owners have refused to listen to any proposition from the employees. They insist that the governor, the courts and the newspapers are with the miners and it would be impossible for them to manage their own property if they made any concessions. The courts say they are powerless unless the sheriff brings offenders within their jurisdiction.

The mine owners explain that the sheriff holds the key to the situation and is in league with the strikers.

Militia Beginning To Arrive.

Tonight the city of Leadville is quiet, and saloons all closed and the people who are on the streets are standing idly about talking discreetly low.

The state militia, which has for the fourth

trip to Denver to Wilmington. Mr. Bryan made a short speech at New Castle, where a stop of about half an hour was made, to a large audience. His car was detached, and was picked up again by an excursion special. He reached Wilmington at 5:30 o'clock and was received at the railway station by several hundred, perhaps a thousand, people who cheered him heartily. Mr. Bryan was escorted by the local reception committee to the Clayton house, where he will sleep tonight.

Two of the raiders, Joe Settles and Charles Miller, were in court today on the charge of destroying tollgates, but nothing could be proved against them, and they were discharged.

Why He Is Thankful.

The editor of the Stewart County Hopper makes the following acknowledgment:

"We feel grateful to our many friends for not electing us to the county office to which we aspired. We are now more disabled physically than when a candidate. We couldn't perform the duties of the office if we had it. All we are fit for is to be waited on, and thank the Lord, we are very much blest in this particular. Our wife, son and daughter, daughter-in-law and grand children, we have only twenty-nine, all of whom strive to make the hours of our declining years as pleasant as the infirmities of age will admit it."

The day of the campaigning which William J. Bryan began at 5 o'clock this morning, when he awoke from his bed in Baltimore to catch an early train for Dover, ended tonight with two speeches in Wilmington to large audiences. At 8:30 o'clock he addressed about 5,000 people in the Au-

ditorium. The building was packed, and when the doors were opened there was a terrible rush, and some women were badly bruised.

When Mr. Bryan entered the Auditorium there was a wild outburst of applause. L. Irving Handy, democratic candidate for congress, introduced him. Mr. Handy, in his presentation speech, mentioned the name of William McKinley and there was an immediate response from the audience. Cheers, hollers and groans were intermingled for a minute or two. Continuing, Mr. Handy said that some in the audience would vote for McKinley and some for Bryan, but who, he asked, would vote for the decoy candidate? The groans and hisses were redoubled when he finished the question. Mr. Bryan was received with wild enthusiasm. At the conclusion of his speech in the Auditorium he held an overflow meeting from a stand erected outside the building.

Mr. Bryan will leave Washington for Philadelphia over the Pennsylvania railroad at 10:35 tomorrow morning, stopping at Chester en route to make an address there.

"SHOW YOUR AUTHORITY

"For Saying Silver Dollars Are Deemed in Gold."

Washington, September 21.—Stewart Seward has addressed the following letter to the secretary of the treasury:

"United States Senate, Washington, September 1, 1868. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury: Sir: In a letter copied and published in the public press by you September 12th, from Bar Harbor, Me., to James P. Helm, of Louisville, Ky., there is recited therein as follows: 'I

"Whenevver the secretary of the treasury shall be satisfied that the silver dollar can be exchanged in purchasing power with the gold dollar, except by receiving it in exchange for the gold dollar, when such exchange is demanded, it will be his duty to adopt that course.'

"I. If you are correctly reported in the above extract from said letter, then and in that event I will thank you to refer me to the authority of the law under and by virtue of which the secretary of the treasury could and would exchange silver dollars for gold dollars.

"2. Would silver dollars so exchanged for gold dollars be released from the treasury upon demand thereafter and on conditions similar to those existing at said first exchange, if you would such exchange be kept up as silver dollars were presented for exchange for gold dollars, and under like conditions, and, if so, please refer me to the authority of law under and by which such reserve and exchange would be so made and continued?

"3. If you will also thank you to inform me how and when you supplied to the treasury the miners upon outsiders—ruffians, who flock to the scene of the trouble. The destruction of the Coronado has finally aroused the law-abiding citizens to take steps for a summary treatment of the trouble hereafter.

Vigilance Committee Formed.

This afternoon a meeting was held in the opera house and a document received two hundred signatures, which is practically an agreement to stand together to protect life and property.

In short, it is a vigilance committee.

There is a rumor abroad that John Auburn, president of the Miners' Union, has left the city and citizens unite in saying that many familiar faces have suddenly disappeared.

At El Paso also, the men were attacked by strikers, but they left the shafthouse and sought cover under bushes close by. Here they were awaiting the attack of the strikers, but the latter did not come near the property, contenting themselves with firing about 100 shots into the shafthouse.

Armed men also provided into the shafthouse, but did not come close enough to throw dynamite bombs and fire the buildings.

A great quantity of giant powder was burned outside the fence of the Emmett mine, but no harm was done by it.

This powder was brought to blow up the Emmett shafthouse, but the resistance made by the men on the inside foiled the miners' plans, and fearing to be caught with the powder in their possession they burned it.

List of the Killed.

The men who were killed at the Coronado are:

BERRY WIER, union striker.

JAMES BENSON, a fireman.

JERRY O'KEEFE, a fireman.

WILL HIGGINS.

MIKE DOUGHERTY, a union striker.

No one is able to identify either Benson or Weir, their names being known by letters in their pockets.

William Higgins, who was mortally wounded in the affair, has four bullet wounds in his right arm and one, which is pronounced dangerous, just below the abdomen. This ball is lodged in his stomach and Dr. Jeanotte says it will prevent his recovery. Higgins is not more than twenty years of age.

John Mahoney is not dead, but the doctors say he cannot live, and will probably die to-night. Mahoney is not a striker, although he is a union miner. He was working a lease with two others and they were hit when he was shot, but none of the men knew they had walked into a death trap until Mahoney was pierced by a ball and fell from his horse.

John Mahoney and Jerry Higgins are single men and it is believed that Benson and Weir are also single.

Under orders of the governor several companies of state militia are on the way to Leadville from Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo to strengthen the local military force of three companies.

What the Mine Owners Say.

The miners were organized recently by the western federation of miners, and almost every mine worker was in the union when their demands were made.

The miners ask \$3 a day for all classes of work,

and though the case through which it comes into court is in itself small, it has far-reaching effects as is evidenced by the presence here of Dr. Waldo, of Connecticut, and Hon. L. A. Dean, the attorney of the Fairbanks Company in Atlanta. All these companies are interested in the suit to protect them against the charge that they are base.

They are quite a number of witnesses, experts and otherwise, in the case.

Dr. Waldo says that the aluminum used in the manufacture of his composite comes from Georgia, and so great is the quantity of aluminum being used by the Fairbanks Company in the manufacture of their shafts that the value of aluminum will be more valuable to Georgia than all the gold or other minerals and ores taken from her soil.

Considering the large sales of these aluminum goods throughout the United States, it is coincident that the first complaint ever made of them should arise in this case.

The streets were deserted and all was quiet about the Coronado. But midnight was evidently the time set by the assistants to make an attempt to stop the miners from striking.

The following resolutions were offered by Colonel H. L. Johnson, of Atlanta, and unanimously carried:

"That we deem it inexpedient to call a district convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress, and further be it

"Resolved, That the republicans of the sixth congressional district of Georgia are left free to act as their individual judgment may dictate respecting the congressional election."

While the committee deemed it inexpedient to take any definite action in regard to advising the members of their party to vote the democratic ticket, it really amounts to the same thing.

**AUGUSTA HAS REPRESENTATION**

Richmond County Will Be Represented in Atlanta.

Augusta, Ga., September 21.—(Special)—The 150 present at the goldbug meeting held last night to select delegates to the state convention.

The Indianapolis platform was indorsed and sixteen delegates were chosen from among those who have been foremost in the gold movement here. After hearing several speeches from some of the delegates the meeting adjourned.

**SAVANNAH SELECTS SIXTEEN**

Single Standard Supporters Send Delegates to Atlanta.

Savannah, Ga., September 21.—(Special)—The 150 present at the goldbug meeting held last night to select delegates to the state convention.

The Indianapolis platform was indorsed and sixteen delegates were chosen from among those who have been foremost in the gold movement here. After hearing several speeches from some of the delegates the meeting adjourned.

**NO CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS**

Republicans Will Not Nominate in the Sixth District.

Griffin, Ga., September 21.—(Special)—

The republican executive committee for the sixth congressional district met at the courthouse here this morning.

The following resolutions were offered by Colonel H. L. Johnson, of Atlanta, and unanimously carried:

"That we deem it inexpedient to call a district convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress, and further be it

"Resolved, That the republicans of the sixth congressional district of Georgia are left free to act as their individual judgment may dictate respecting the congressional election."

While the committee deemed it inexpedient to advise the members of their party to vote the democratic ticket, it really amounts to the same thing.

**AUGUSTA HAS REPRESENTATION**

Richmond County Will Be Represented in Atlanta.

Augusta, Ga., September 21.—(Special)—

The gold miners met in Armory hall this afternoon, about fifty strong, and adopted resolutions indorsing the Indianapolis platform and nominees, and elected the following delegates to the convention in Atlanta on the 2d:

John Cook, P. J. Beckmann, R. C. Bertram, William Schwiegert, Thomas W. Alexander, Charles S. Heard, E. W. Daventry, J. C. Lee, O. C. Pope, T. I. Hickman.

**VANDERBILT VISITS VIRGINIA.**

Conference Suggests that the Chessapeake Employees Are To Be Owned.

Richmond, Va., September 21.—(Special)—

The visit here yesterday of Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, followed today by conferences between Vice President Astell and the republican campaign manager, has attracted considerable attention.

Mr. Ingalls is stamping the state for McRae and using every effort to get him elected.

He is a union man, and the miners are with him when he was shot, but none of the men knew they had walked into a death trap.

## IGHT WEIGHT METAL

ns, in Which Georgia Aluminum Is Used, in Court.

## SE OF INTERESTING PHASES

ert Witnesses from a Distance. Registrars at Work—Academy for the Blind Open.

con, Ga., September 21.—(Special)—The court this morning entered upon the trial of the case of the state vs. J. O. Johnson, of Atlanta.

Johnson was first arrested in Atlanta, several weeks ago, on a warrant out by Druggist Sol Hoge, of Macon, charging him with cheating and swindling. A cause appeared of a trivial nature but was developed interesting phases.

Johnson, a traveling salesman, sold goods to Druggist Hoge on the representation that he was gold aluminum.

Seaman was arrested last night, right to Macon, accompanied by his attorney, Mr. T. R. E. Cobb, promptly gave himself up to a magistrate, was released and went to Atlanta. He is in Macon again this morning, trial having been set for to-morrow.

Seaman's attorney, Mr. Cobb, who has associated with him Mr. John R. Cooper, of Macon, The is represented by Solicitor General

John C. Wren, of Rome, is here as the attorney of the Fairbanks Company, the manufacturers of the gold aluminum tableware like that which Seaman sold to Druggist Hoge.

Deans has been protected and that the representation according to their ware are brought out at the of the case. It is alleged that the goods sold Druggist Hoge are the same

as those made by the

Druggist, and that aluminum is very largely used in all the gold or other minerals

the large sales of these aluminum

goods throughout the United States, a company of them should have been in the case through which it is into court is itself small, it has

nothing to do with what composition the aluminum may be made. He

says that aluminum enters very largely

the composition, but there is no brass

spare, and that the aluminum used

is manufacture from Georgia, and so great is the

of aluminum being used by the

Company in the manufacture of

gold aluminum tableware like that

which Seaman sold to Druggist Hoge.

Mr. Cobb, who lives next to the

Baptist church, says:

"There were parties at this place Thurs-

day and Friday. On Saturday night, about 10 o'clock I heard and saw them digging over there and went down to the cross fence to see what was up. I asked who it was and what it was, but no one answered. They had a shovel, but I told them to leave my fence alone."

The digging went on and I afterwards heard the pick strike what seemed to be some metallic substance and one of the diggers said, 'We can't lift it out,' and something was taken out of the hole and put it in a buggy and drove off with it.

One gentleman who saw the diggers recog-

nized one as Mr. Clark, who is an old

miner, and Mr. J. H. Boston was seen com-

ing around about the time the digging was finished.

Various rumors are afloat as to the

amount of gold found, ranging from \$10,000

to \$30,000.

Mr. Boston does not deny being one of the diggers, but says he was digging for his son.

He said it was his property and he chose night time for the pur-

pose of examining it, because he was too

busy during the day with railroad affairs,

and cutting down a large root was cut

through and only one hole was made, show-

ing that there was no mistake in the mea-

surements.

## DUG UP POT OF GOLD

Treasure Hidden During the Late Civil War Unearthed.

## THIRTY FEET UNDER GROUND

Wealthy Man Hides His Coin and Then Dies Suddenly.

## MANY EFFORTS MADE TO LOCATE THE SPOT

Mer Work by Light of a Lantern and Carry Away Something Heavy. Tell-Tale Hole Left Behind.

Marietta, Ga., September 21.—(Special)—A pot of gold is thought to have been dug up Saturday night in a lot belonging to Mr. J. H. Boston, Western and Atlantic depot agent at this place.

He recently purchased a lot situated on Church street, a part of the estate of R. Hirsch, deceased.

It has been understood for years that a large pot of gold was buried in the ground, and some people have searched for it. The lot was once plowed over with a long plow in hopes that the pot would be unearthed, but it was not found.

Other inhabitants say that during the war a rich old man, who had a lot, buried a large sum of gold to hide it from the soldiers, and soon afterwards died without revealing its whereabouts. Be this as it may, it is certain that some one went there Saturday night and made a search for something.

The Methodist Baptist church is on this lot and about fifteen feet below the church is a large tree.

In a straight line back of the church, and just five feet in a northeast direction from the tree, a large hole was dug about three feet deep. The bottom of the hole is thick and sound and looks like a pot had lain there for years.

Other inhabitants say that during the war a rich old man, who had a lot, buried a large sum of gold to hide it from the soldiers, and soon afterwards died without revealing its whereabouts. Be this as it may, it is certain that some one went there Saturday night and made a search for something.

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## The News

### And All the News

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**\$4 PER HALF YEAR,**  
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Send in your money by bank check or money order.

ATLANTA, GA., September 22, 1896.

#### Bismarck and Bimetallism.

It is perfectly well known that those who favor postponing action on the silver question until Europe shall agree to remonetize silver are, at heart, advocates of the single gold standard. They are aware of the fact that there can never be an international agreement until independent action by the United States forces the European nations to take the matter up.

Nevertheless, we call the attention of all who pretend to favor international bimetallism to the letter which Prince Bismarck has written to Governor Culver, of Texas. "I hold," says this greatest and most successful of European statesmen, "that this is the very hour that would be advisable to bring about between the nations chiefly engaged in the world's commerce a mutual agreement in favor of the establishment of bimetallism."

This being the hour for bringing international bimetallism, what does Prince Bismarck think will best promote the movement? He does not leave us in doubt. He cannot but believe, he declares, that independent action by the United States would exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of international agreement.

Prince Bismarck does not say why he holds this belief, but such an explanation is not necessary. It has already been given by such scientific thinkers as Otto Arendt and other German authorities, and by such practical financiers as William Lidderdale, Henry Gibbs and W. H. Grenfell. It is that independent action by a nation as powerful as the United States would compel the gold standard countries to seek an agreement in order to preserve their trade with the silver-using countries.

In short, every interest, both in this country and in Europe, that is not controlled by the great banking influence, clearly perceives that the only possible solution of the money question—the only road to international bimetallism—lies through independent action by the United States. On the other hand, they perceive quite as clearly that the defeat of Bryan in this election will prove to be the most serious setback that bimetallism could possibly receive.

That is why Professor Arendt, in his letter to The New York Journal, declared that the producer in this country—the farmer or the wage-earner—who refused to vote for Bryan could be charged with the folly of cutting his own throat.

There is but one way to secure international bimetallism. It must be forced, and the only way to force it is independent action by the United States.

#### Why Canton Is a Mecca.

Mark Hanna little understands the people with whom he is dealing in this campaign, if he expects to deceive the public by the spectacular exhibitions which he is now giving at Canton, O.

In his zeal to convert that modest town into a pilgrim shrine for devout worshippers of the single gold standard the republican boss has outrun his customary discretion and made himself the laughing stock of intelligent voters all over the country. At first the public was disposed to take but little note of these excursions, as the natural enthusiasm incident to this stage of the campaign offered a convenient and satisfactory explanation. Such, however, has been the frequency of these trips within the last few days, and such the wide extent of territory over which the lines of travel have been drawn, that the public curiosity has been excited to a very high pitch, and republicans as well

as democrats have been at a loss to explain such expeditions on the ground of political enthusiasm.

Investigation has at length fruited in valuable discovery. It has come to light that, while these various delegations had paid their respects to the republican nominee, they have actually paid nothing else. In fact, every item of expense which these various expeditions to Canton have incurred has been defrayed by the republican campaign fund. In view of this disclosure, it ceases to be a matter of surprise that Major McKinley should so frequently have had the pleasure within the last few weeks of addressing such a large number of his fellow citizens.

To remove all doubt as to the truth of the disclosure which has just been cited, the contents of a circular recently sent out by the Commercial Men's Democratic McKinley club of Chicago, are here given:

Commercial Men's Democratic McKinley Club, Avenue D, Levy, Secretary, 53 Marchant Building, Chicago, September 3, 1896.—The Commercial Men's Democratic McKinley Club are going in a body to Canton, O., to pay their respects to Hon. William McKinley. We will leave Chicago Friday evening, September 11th, at 9 p.m., arriving from Canton September 12th, and arriving in Chicago Sunday morning.

TRANSPORTATION AND SLEEPING APARTMENTS WILL BE FURNISHED YOU WITHOUT COST.

We are anxious that every member of the club should participate, as it is essential to the interest of the club to make as good a showing as possible.

If you desire to accompany us on this trip, please sign enclosed postal and return to me at the earliest opportunity.

Yours truly,

GUSTAVE HOPESTADT, President.

HARRY H. LEVY, Secretary.

Such being the explanation of the crowds which are now flocking to Canton, O., the question naturally arises in connection with McKinley's home any more dignified than the one presented in the triumphal journey of the democratic nominee? At such a time as this, when suffering is abroad in the land and thousands are actually starving because of the hardships entailed upon them by the single gold standard, the republicans will find it hard to justify the standard after making that concession is an altogether new and original departure.

Colonel Fellows seems to be wholly ignorant of the fact that a 200-cent dollar is just as dishonest as what he calls a cheap dollar. The only difference between the two is that the former benefits the millionaire while the latter benefits the masses.

But the silver dollar is not a cheap dollar. It has the same purchasing power today that it had in the beginning, and its value has depreciated only in comparison with gold. Of the two metals it has shown itself by far the more desirable on account of the immeasurability of its purchasing power.

To meet the arguments advanced by the friends of bimetallism it is well enough for the advocates of the single gold standard to contend that gold has not appreciated, but to uphold a 200-cent dollar as a blessing to the people, is manifestly absurd.

As between the two, the course of Mr. Bryan is far more dignified and patriotic than that of his opponent. The masses are not disposed as a usual thing to honor the man who holds himself aloof from them and who virtually implies by such an attitude that he considers himself better than the people whose suffrage he solicits. On the contrary, they have unbounded confidence in the man who lays aside his reserve and treats them on terms of equality; who is not ashamed of the people whose support he seeks, and who proves himself in action, as well as in word, the champion of the masses.

Such a man is William J. Bryan, and such only is the explanation of the marvelous ovations which he has everywhere received.

The Moral Aspect of the Money Question.

The Springfield Republican, which is inclined to discuss the money question with some degree of fairness, makes reply to some questions recently put to it by The Constitution. But it is worthy of note that our contemporary lays aside the parson of morality which it elevated over the matter a while ago. And this was the hub of it were it not for the whole matter—the affair that attracted our attention; for The Republican drew the line of morality across the whole discussion when it contended that to cheapen the dollar by raising prices would be unjust and pernicious. But it went farther and said that while it would be unjust and pernicious to cheapen the dollar by independent action, it would be entirely just—that is to say, not immoral—to cheapen the dollar by means of an international agreement.

This point The Republican is now careful to evade, and it is well that it does so, for there is no question that, hastily and without due consideration, it would be entirely just—that is to say, not immoral—to cheapen the dollar by means of an international agreement.

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## A SMALL ADVANCE

German Bears Hammered Prices, but the Close Was Higher.

## TEXAS HAS HAD SOME RAIN

Stocks Were Strong and Higher but Business Was Light—Wheat Gained Near the Close.

The following were the quotations for spot cotton yesterday at the places named: Atlanta—Quiet; middling 75¢. Liverpool—Firm; middling 44¢. New York—Quiet; middling 85¢. New Orleans—Steady; middling 73-16¢. Galveston—Firm; middling 80¢. Norfolk—Steady; middling 8¢. Savannah—Steady; middling 75-16¢. Mobile—Easy; middling 73-16¢. Memphis—Steady; middling 73-16¢. Augusta—Quiet; middling 73-16¢. Charleston—Steady; middling 73-16¢. Houston—Steady; middling 73-16¢. Macon—Steady; middling 73-16¢.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS	SHIPMENTS	STOCKS	
	1896	1895	1896	1895
Saturday	120	44	192	120
Monday	113	44	55	88
Tuesday	—	—	—	7773 1594
Wednesday	—	—	—	—
Thursday	—	—	—	—
Friday	—	—	—	—
Total	2880	801	2123	58

Paine-Murphy Co.'s Cotton Letter. Atlanta, September 21.—On Saturday the signal service predicted favorable weather for the market, but there were no reports of frost received this morning and under the influence of the cool and very light selling price declined. The weather reports showed good rains in Texas during the forty-eight hours ending at 8 a.m. today, but the decline was only slight. The decline, however, early sellers bought back, recovered the loss and advanced, closing steady at a net improvement of 1-16¢ over Saturday's close.

The speculation was mainly local. Liverpool advanced 1-16¢ on the spot with sales of 8,000 bales. Firms were advancing 3 to 4 points, but lost part of the improvement, closing barely steady at a net advance of 1-20 to 2-20 points. In Manchester yards, the market was unchanged. Yards received today 1,500 against 6,500 last week and 1,547 last year. Houston 7,310, against 11,162 last week, and 5,677 last year. New Orleans 1,000, against 1,000 last week, against 23,622 last week, and 1,545 last year. New Orleans expects 16,000 to 18,000, against 1,500 and 20 last year. Spot cotton in New York was firm, with sales of 6,000 bales for spinning; 1,775 sold last week but not reported, and 500 delivered on contract; middling 85¢. Memphis advanced 1-16¢. Chattanooga—Steady; middling 73-16¢. New Orleans sold 5,000. Memphis 2,000. Augusta 1,200. and Charleston 855 bales. The port receipts were 5,000. Memphis 2,000. and New Orleans 2,123 last year. The exports from ports approximated 12,000 bales. Buy on the breaks for quick turns.

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS	Opening	High	Low	Today's Close	Change
September	8.00	8.24	8.00	8.23-26	8.14-17
October	8.08	8.27	8.08	8.26-29	8.19-22
November	8.12	8.29	8.12	8.28-30	8.20-22
December	8.14	8.49	8.14	8.47-48	8.37-38
January	8.39	8.44	8.39	8.55-56	8.44-45
February	8.39	8.44	8.39	8.55-56	8.44-45
March	8.46	8.61	8.46	8.60-62	8.52-53
April	8.50	8.65	8.50	8.64-66	8.57
May	8.53	8.68	8.53	8.65-69	8.59-61
June	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	—
Total	95,477	92,692	92,693	95,655	95,600

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	STOCKS
	1896	1895	1896
Saturday	3,866	2174	2,663
Monday	5,741	3120	2,800
Tuesday	—	—	3,675
Wednesday	—	—	—
Thursday	—	—	—
Friday	—	—	—
Total	9,617	5,262	5,663

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans:

	8 15 July	8 19 August	8 23 September	8 29 October	8 28 November	8 2 December	8 9 January
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Closed steady; sales \$4,600 bales.

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## From a Social Standpoint

About the most vicious criticism that the poor down-trodden American man has been called upon to stand up under comes red hot from the pen of Miss Gertrude Atherton, of San Francisco.

"All money-greed and sensuality"—that's the way she defines them. Her vicious arraignment of these has brought down upon her wholesale criticism from both men and women, and here in the south where men are considered chivalrous and brave and full of strong, manly attributes, the harsh words of Miss Atherton will be indignantly received. After explaining the cause why American women are such a potent force in the fairies of England and dwelling upon the general superiority of American women over all other women she thus goes for the men:

"The vast majority of American men are composed of money-greed and sensuality—they are at the very beginning of their own development, the most elemental race in the world, so far fashed them that they stand on the plane which English women would occupy if they were not so much more advanced. They are alive to their finger tips; they have cast off the yoke of conventionality, and traditions which should be and must be obsolete as the higher civilization developed. They are all morbid or moribund or stunted in the elder race of women; in short, they are at the point in their evolution where they are really, and sexually, the same as the natural companions of Englishmen; and Englishmen, with or without analysis, have recognized the fact."

The American women Miss Atherton says:

"The fascination of Englishmen for American women has not much changed at this time, and the main reason is the possession of England by American women will prove a subject of far more interest than the time is now. It has become one of the great international questions. For it means the reconstruction of two races. I am not in favor of any action made by the United States government to prevent its voting citizens remaining abroad, but I am in favor of it inasmuch as it is seriously alarmed at the increasing thousands of Americans who are settling in Europe. The influences and ideas have availed themselves of the fact that the deflection of its women means a loss of something more than millions, although as yet no definite steps have been taken to impose a tax on the dots of American heiresses marrying foreigners."

Meanwhile what is the reason that at the present moment American women practically own London? That they set the fashion, and that they are the chief admirers to every English woman's one-and-the-pick of the best men? A great many observations have been made.

They are prettier, cleverer, more vivacious, more natural, dress better—which is to say, they are more attractive. They have a born and acute understanding of men, less religion—above all, more money.

These reasons are all good, but little answer the question, why not hold water. Spanish and Austrian women are more beautiful than Americans. French are equally clever, and very patriotic, dresses as well, and what she does not know about men is not worth recording.

As far as the American voice goes, when trainante, has the effect of spontaneity. And so with the mannerisms of life, though the quick, fresh way of looking life.

But the quality delightful as it is, is not strong enough to constitute more than a petticoat of white taffeta silk with a deep lace flounce. About the neck of the graced robe is a wide pointed collar falling over the shoulders and finished with a ruffle of point d'esprit lace. A broad band of pink taffeta ribbon is knotted at the ends reaching to the bottom of the skirt.

A dressing sacque of crimson silk has a deep collar made of crimson silk and cream lace insertion, finished with a full ruff of crimson silk edged with lace to finish the garment in lace.

Mrs. John Denham and Miss Yulee Bethesda, of Florida, are spending some time at the Normandie before returning home for the winter.

formed the party and at 11 o'clock delicious refreshments were served.

Misses Pearl and Jessie Jackson, two of Newman's charming young ladies, are visiting relatives in Atlanta.

Miss Lena Dowell, of Mineola, Tex., is on an extended visit to her cousin, Mr. H. L. Good, No. 106 Grant street.

Mrs. Anna S. Werner, after a pleasant summer in the country, has returned to town.

Miss Adeline Wachtel, of Chester, S. C., is stopping with Mr. and Mrs. M. Adler, 54 Merritts avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Harrison Monk, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Rhodes, at their home on Pryor street, for the past few days, left the city this morning for the coast. The husband of Mr. Monk is a very popular young business man of Mobile. He is just returning from Louisville where he married Miss Ziegler, a beautiful Kentuckian.

Last Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Simmons complimented a number of their friends with a trolley party to Chatanooga river. Delightful refreshments were served during the evening. Among themselves with other things. But it is made up of races who differ in complexion, in costume and customs, to touch so much as stars, is universal, human, and same, money-grimed, and vicious. But there are others. As Mrs. Atherton says, "not in the most natural, she is free to have her entire respects, and she does so again, I beg leave to remind her that it is not safe to be narrow and Philistine to be both."

EDGAR SALTUS.

Nothing is more fascinating to feminines than the contemplation of a bridal trousseau in the lingerie alone. The sweethearts of brunettes begin to see all the mystery of artistic handwork. Innumerable ruffles, bows, ribbons, and edging with exquisite lace, trim every garment, while the most delicate patterns of the embroidery are tastily combined with the finest lace, with finishing touched here and there with a lacy ribbon. The fact that every stitch is done by hand. The dainty feelings of loving relatives enhances the beauty and value of all.

A robe de chambre of pale rose brocade

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### WHAT SHE HAS INVENTED.

The American Woman by No Means an Obscure Factor.

From The Denver Times.

The American woman has been in evidence at the patent office for many years. She has not waited for her "new" sister, the European woman, to come along, and is an excellent example of a high order almost with the opening of the doors of the patent office. A catalogue of her earnest endeavours in various branches mechanical indicate the alert mentality of the American woman.

The first patent granted to a woman was in 1809, when Mary Kels, of Connecticut, was given one on a machine for weaving silk with a wooden frame.

The prettiest of wrappers combines all the warm oriental colors in the soft woolen material, and has broad ribbon streamers and soft, creamy lace at the waist.

A beautiful waist to be worn with a skirt of black brocade satin is of the favored changeable silk, showing chinoise figures of the tents of American beauty, according to what the year is.

A dressing sacque of crimson silk has a deep collar made of crimson silk and cream lace insertion, finished with a full ruff of crimson silk edged with lace to finish the garment in lace.

Those present were: Misses Pendleton, Singer, Hemphill, Akers, Carroll, McCall, Carlton, Harrison, of Mobile, Mo., Mrs. Messrs. Brown, Allen, Nunnally, Harrison, Kilby, Kilby, Harrison, Howard, Frazer, Douglas, Partridge and Hensel, of Mobile, Haynes, Wilkes and Mann.

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A dressing sacque of crimson silk has a deep collar made of crimson silk and cream lace insertion, finished with a full ruff of crimson silk edged with lace to finish the garment in lace.

Those present were: Misses Pendleton, Singer, Hemphill, Akers, Carroll, McCall, Carlton, Harrison, of Mobile, Mo., Mrs. Messrs. Brown, Allen, Nunnally, Harrison, Kilby, Kilby, Harrison, Howard, Frazer, Douglas, Partridge and Hensel, of Mobile, Haynes, Wilkes and Mann.

The American Woman by No Means an Obscure Factor.

From The Denver Times.

The American woman has been in evidence at the patent office for many years. She has not waited for her "new" sister, the European woman, to come along, and is an excellent example of a high order almost with the opening of the doors of the patent office. A catalogue of her earnest endeavours in various branches mechanical indicate the alert mentality of the American woman.

The first patent granted to a woman was in 1809, when Mary Kels, of Connecticut, was given one on a machine for weaving silk with a wooden frame.

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## FIRST GUN TONIGHT

Young Men's Democratic League To Have a Big Rally.

### MEETING IN THE FIFTH WARD

Campaign and Executive Committees To Meet This Afternoon at Headquarters.

The first rally of the Young Men's Democratic League of Fulton will be held tonight in the fifth ward.

The meeting will take place over Sharpe's drugstore, on Marietta street, and a large gathering of those interested in the present political contest will be there.

The young men have prepared several features of more than usual interest for the meeting. Colonel W. H. Donson, former congressman from Alabama, will address the people and a warm speech he will make. Other well known orators will be there and the rally promises to be an event in the state fight.

This afternoon at 4 o'clock at the headquarters of the league, in Temple Court building, a meeting of the executive campaign committee will be held. The campaign will be outlined and several big meetings arranged for.

The executive committee will arrange for a grand rally in the tabernacle sometime next month. Joe Blackburn, of Kenly, will be invited to be present and other orators of national repute. Several big rallies will be held during the campaign.

But what the officers of the league are determined to do is to give a majority of 5,000 in Fulton county for Governor Atkinson. "I believe," said President Mallard yesterday, "that this can be done. If the voters of this county, all of them who are registered, will only come out to the polls I think there will be no trouble in rolling up a majority of 5,000."

The members of the Young Men's Democratic League can have more effect in bringing out this vote than any other agency in the city. The members of the campaign committee should get together and plan to work this out every way.

From the number of votes registered in Fulton county we should have no trouble in the world in putting up the 5,000 majority for the state ticket."

President Mallard was busy yesterday fitting up headquarters of the campaign in the Temple Court building. The room has been tendered by Mr. Venable and will be fitted up in the most comfortable manner. The meeting of the committees will be held in this room today at 4 o'clock.

**HUSBAND FINDS HIS WIFE.**

Demented Woman at Police Headquarters Is Mrs. W. C. Berry.

The woman who was taken to the station house Sunday night in a demented condition proves to be Mrs. W. C. Berry, of Hoyle, a small station on the Southern road, about seventeen miles east of Atlanta.

Mrs. Berry left her home Sunday afternoon, taking a train for this city. She went to the Grady hospital and asked for a home, but admittance was refused her. She was afterwards transferred to the station house.

Four years ago Mrs. Berry disappeared from her home and after a long search was finally located at a boarding house on Fryer street.

When Mrs. Berry started to leave home Sunday her mother attempted to restrain her, but without success.

The woman walked from Hoyle to Montreal, a station on the Seaboard Air-Line, where she took the train which arrived in Atlanta at 7 o'clock. When she reached here she was completely exhausted and showed signs of a nervous prostration.

Yesterday morning Mr. Berry, who is a farmer, received a telegram from a friend in Atlanta stating that his wife was here in the station house. He took the first train and arrived about 8 o'clock last night.

Mr. Berry stated in an official last night that she had left her home and was unable to endure her husband's treatment.

According to her statement he has mistreated her for years, and she would rather die than return home with him.

Berry denies that he has ever been unkind to his wife. He seems very anxious to take her back with him, and says her home is as happy as it is within his power to make it.

Chief Connolly will hold a consultation with Berry at the station house this morning, and it is probable that Mrs. Berry will be turned into the custody of her husband and will be taken to her country home at noon.

**SOVEREIGN GRAND LODGE MEETS**

Independent Order of Odd Fellows Convene in Dallas, Tex.

Dallas, Tex., September 21.—The seventy-second annual meeting of the sovereign grand lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows opened in Dallas today.

Nearly 1,000 visitors are here, representing all parts of the civilized globe. The meeting will continue a week and double the present number of visitors are expected.

Grand Chaplain Venable delivered a prayer and then Governor Culberson welcomed the delegates in an address of considerable length. Mayor Frank E. Hinckley was sick and Hon. Barney Gilmer represented the city in the mayor's absence. He delivered a brilliant address. Grand Master of the order, Texas W. L. Blanck, presided in the grand sire in behalf of the fraternity. Hon. Frank E. Hinckley, A. Kellar, of San Antonio, answered for Grand Patriarch Schwartz. Colonel P. E. Hunter, department commander; in behalf of the Patriarchs Militant, welcomed the representatives extemporaneously. Grand Sire Stephen Clegg presided over the sovereign grand lodge of the world in a brilliant address.

The sovereign grand lodge will enter its secret session at 8 o'clock p.m. to hear reports of grand officers. Grand Sire Stephens delivered his annual address. The report of the grand secretary and the grand treasurer showed the sovereign grand lodge in an excellent and progressive condition. A cash balance of nearly \$2,000 was shown to be in the bank.

**BEFORE** I could get relief from a most horrible blood disease I had spent hundreds of dollars trying various remedies and physicians, none of which did me any good. My finger nails came off and my hair came out, leaving me perfectly bald. I then went to

**HOT SPRINGS**

Hoping to be cured by this celebrated treatment, but very soon became disgusted and decided to try S.S.S. The effect was truly wonderful. I commenced to recover at once, and after I had taken twelve bottles I was entirely cured—cured by S.S.S., when the world was worn out.

**S.S.S.**

Three Railway Commissioners Confer

Baird, N. C., September 21.—(Special.) The three railway commissioners here this afternoon and for two hours discussed the democratic proposition to divide electors, the democrats taking six and the populists five.

James B. Lloyd, of the populist state committee, proposed that the populists electors be taken away and given to the silver party. It was frankly met by the democrats, whose committee met at 8 o'clock, that they would not accept any modification of their original proposition.

The populist state chairman today telegraphed to each elector named by that if this was done he would be aiding his party.

"It is the system founded by that great constructive statesman and statesman, Alexander Hamilton, by whom the father of democracy, Thomas Jefferson, and the other fathers of our country, were founded.

"When Abraham Lincoln issued the proclamation which struck the fitters from the limbs of three millions of slaves, he was denounced as a revolutionist.

"When Richard Cobden's free-trade and laissez faire principles were adopted by the world, he was denounced as a revolutionist.

"When William Seward pronounced that the slaves could not endure one-half slave and one-half free, he was denounced as a revolutionist.

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# the best

remedy for kidney complaint, internal disorders and "the blues" is

## "phosphate gin."

it's a sure thing.  
has never failed to cure—stacks of voluntary testimonials prove its worth, you need it—don't wait—it braces from the start—hits the spot.

all drug stores and bars.

the genuine in round bottles, bearing name of

gin phosphate remedy co.,  
atlanta.



PLUMBING GOODS.  
I have opened a plumbers' supply house, and can sell anything you want at sale prices.  
A. H. BUTCHER  
17 South Forsyth Street  
July 1st page, 1st col

## APOLLO GALVANIZED IRON.

Bend it sharp, to see if it breaks, or cracks, or weakens.  
Drive nails through it.  
Hammer it.

Try it according to what you want it for.

Every sheet guaranteed to bear any test whatever. Return to your jobber at his expense if defective.

Apollo Iron and Steel Company,  
Pittsburgh, Pa.



The first in the field  
and still unrivaled  
Invented by great chemist J. W. Liebig, and made  
by the Liebig COMPANY for over 30 years.  
For improved and economic cooking.  
Delicious, refreshing beef tea



SAM JONES  
—AT—  
Cureton Springs  
—ON—

Atlanta and West Pt. R. R.

A GRAND CAMP MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE ABOVE PLACE

SEPTEMBER 16th To 20th

By Rev. Sam Jones, assisted by Rev. George Stewart and Professor Charles Tillman, the famous singer.

Cureton Springs is only a short distance from Newnan, Moreland or Grantville, Ga., on the Atlanta and West Point railroad. Conveniences can be had at either of the above places at moderate prices.

Tickets Will Be Sold

SEPTEMBER 15th To 20th

From all stations between Atlanta and Oglethorpe to Newnan, Moreland or Grantville, at one fare for round trip, good to return at close of meetings, September 21st.

Don't miss this opportunity!

For further information apply to any agent of these lines. GEO. C. SMITH  
President and General Manager,  
JNO. A. GEORGE, General Passenger Agent,  
Atlanta, Ga.



Holloware that won't wear out in a little while, and can be kept clean. We have it—solid steel Holloware and Granite Iron Ware. We keep Hardware, Notions and almost everything a housekeeper wants. We are just opening up some new goods. They were bought cheap, and will be sold the same way.

LOWRY HARDWARE CO.,  
60 Peachtree and 57 N. Broad Sts.,  
Atlanta, Ga.

## UNDER THE NEW LAW

First Damage Suit Filed Yesterday Under South Carolina's New Constitution.

ALL EMPLOYES HAVE RIGHTS  
Railroads Are Liable for Injuries Received by an Employee on Account of Others' Negligence.

The first damage suit to be filed under the new constitution of South Carolina was brought yesterday by Mr. Burton Smith and Gaston Railroad Company and the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, lessors of the Georgia and Northern Railway Company.

The allegations in the petition filed by Mr. Smith show that Andrew Jackson, an employee of the railroad, was seriously and probably permanently injured while coming several weeks ago at Greenwood, S. C.

The reason for holding the road liable for the injuries are attributed to the negligence of other employees of the same railroad company. The plaintiff in the case is liable under the terms of the new constitution adopted by the state. The case is one of more than usual importance, as it is the first to be filed since this constitution was adopted and the law was changed on this point.

It is further shown in the petition that on account of the injuries received by Jackson, his leg was amputated and the loss of time, physical suffering and doctor's bill are set forth in the application for damages.

The section of the new constitution of which the suit is brought, is as follows:

Article 9, Section 15. Every employee of any railroad corporation shall have the same rights and immunities from suits brought against him by the acts or omissions of said corporation or its employees as are allowed by law to other persons not employed by him, except such results from the negligence of a superior agent or officer or of a person having a right to control or direct the services of another, or of a master and servant. The injury results from the negligence of a fellow-servant engaged in another department of labor than his own, or from the acts or omissions of a low-servant on another train of cars, or one engaged about a different piece of work. Knowledge by an engineer or conductor of any machinery, ways or conditions shall be no defense to an action for damages. Conductors or engineers in charge of dangerous or unsafe cars or engines voluntarily operated by them. When death results from such injuries, the legal or personal representatives of the person injured shall have the same right and immunity as are allowed by law to such representatives of other persons. Any contract or agreement, expressed or implied, made by an employee to waive the benefit of this section, shall be null and void and this section shall not be construed to deprive any employee of a corporation, or the legal or personal representatives, of any remedy or right that he now has by the law of the land. The general assembly may extend the remedies herein provided for to any other class of employees."

The proceedings in the court will be watched with especial interest, as the state of Georgia under the new constitution is the first to lay down a rule that the employee of the company could not make the company pay for an injury received through the negligence of another employee.

This is probably one of the first cases of a similar nature brought in the state of Georgia under the new constitution, and the result of the hearing in the courts will be awaited with interest by the members of the bar and the public generally.

JUDGE LUMPKIN IS TO DECIDE.

The Ballard-Hendricks Case Is Pending Before Him in Chambers.

The case of Mrs. J. W. Ballard and B. L. Hendricks was argued yesterday before Judge Lumpkin in chambers, but was carried over until today. No decision on a small portion of the evidence had been given.

Mrs. Ballard is represented by Attorneys Hopkins & Son, and Mr. Hendricks is represented by Attorney T. M. Moyers.

Mrs. Ballard seeks to secure an order restraining Mr. Hendricks from managing her business. Mr. Hendricks claims that he is due from her a large amount and asks that an auditor be appointed to make an investigation.

The case was first reached in a justice court, and the parties carried into the superior court. It will probably be concluded some time this morning, provided it is taken up among the first matters when court convenes.

HE'S COUNTING UP THE VOTERS.

Tax Collector Stewart Busy on the Registration Lists.

Tax Collector Stewart is busily counting up the registration lists and arranging the lists according to the city and county districts.

"I have no idea what the total will be," said Mr. Stewart yesterday. "For I have found many duplicates and can fix no estimate of the number that have registered. It will require several days before I can complete my work and announce the official count."

The registration, however, will probably be one of the heaviest in the history of the county, as Mr. Stewart believes the population of the city and county has materially increased since the last general election.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The secretary of the local board of civil service examiners at Atlanta, Ga., has this day received the following circular letter from the service commission, Washington, D. C.:

"The United States civil service commission will examine on all regular schedule dates and places applicants for skilled laborer, janitor, elevator conductor, watchman, fireman or engineer positions in the custom's office and in any government office in the city. The examination for these positions is of a very light grade, such as persons with an ordinary common school education can pass. All vacancies in these positions in this city will be filled from the list of eligibles obtained in this way. Any person who desires to take part in the examination should write to the United States civil service commission, Washington, D. C., and obtain an application blank, schedule of examinations, and sample of instructions to applicants. The examination in this city will take place on October 16, 1896."

Mr. Alex. H. Fletcher delivered his imitable lecture on "The Georgia Darky," for the benefit of the Young Men's Library Association, Thursday evening, October 1st, in the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association, Butler's well known ability as a lecturer will doubtless attract a large audience. The lecture, combining with humor and wit the deep pathos, without which the treatment of the subject could not be complete.

O. H. Sale.

Less frequently called for and always paid or otherwise disposed of the Southern Express Company will sell to the highest bidder for cash at public auction at Fulton Junction Company, 10 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga. In matter that is taken on hand six months or over, an itemized list of which can be seen at company's office, No. 28 and 30 Wall street.

Sept. 22-29 Oct. 6-13-20.

The King of Pills is Beecham's—BEECHAM'S.

New and Secondhand.

And all kinds of school supplies. A useful present presented with each purchase, at JOHN M. MILLER'S, 39 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Sept. 11.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel. Handsome stock new wall paper. Beautiful designs; blended friezes, low prices. Send for samples.

FOOTE'S TRUNK FACTORY,  
17 E. Alabama St.

Examine our stock before buying.  
Save 25 per cent. Repairing. Phone 220.

For rent, choice 8-room house, the best arranged in the city. See the house and call on either myself or my agent, C. H. Girardau, 11 A. Boynton.

Atlanta, Ga.

Sept. 1st.

LOWRY HARDWARE CO.,

60 Peachtree and 57 N. Broad Sts.,

Atlanta, Ga.

Sept. 1st.

the best

## \$25,000 FOR A LIFE

Gammage Was Killed by the West Point Road and Heirs Bring Suit.

## WAS RUN DOWN TO HIS DEATH

Case Is on Trial for the Second Time in the City Court Before Judge Reid.

The suit filed by the heirs of the late

T. H. Gammage, who was killed by an

Atlanta and West Point train about three

years ago, is now pending in the first

division of the city court before Judge Reid.

The case is on trial for the second time.

When it was reached, several months ago,

a nonsuit was granted and the case went

to the supreme court, which was argued

and a verdict was granted.

The heirs are suing for \$25,000, in which

amount they allege they were damaged by

the death of their father.

Mr. Gammage was killed just beyond

West End on the night of Feb. 1, 1894.

He was returning from his buggy

ride, which was a crossing of the tracks

of the Atlanta and West Point and the

Central roads when his horse is said to

have become frightened at the "Cannon Ball," of the West Point road, that was

approaching the city.

The horse turned upon the track and ran

full speed down the road, entering a deep cut

and crashing down the track until the

buggy was struck considerably further

down.

Mr. Gammage was struck by the pilot of

the engine and was instantly killed. When

the train was stopped, about one hundred yards

from the scene of the accident, the

body of the victim was still hanging

upon the pilot. The buggy was torn into

splinters and the wreck was scattered about

the track in all directions.

The allegations in the petition filed by

the heirs for damages claim that the train

that killed Mr. Gammage was running at

a reckless rate, and at the time was

making a schedule of forty miles an hour.

The crossing, which is used a great deal

by teams going from the city in the direction

of East Point, is approached by

straight tracks in the direction in which

the train was running, and the pilot of

the engine saw the buggy upon the track

when it was still full speed, and as the horse

had cleared the track and the buggy was

almost clear of the rails, the engine struck

the buggy and the pilot of the engine

was thrown from the engine.

The engine was running at full speed

when it struck the buggy.

The pilot of the engine was thrown from

the engine and was killed.

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